

Major Work Stoppages

Technical Note

Major work stoppages are those involving 1,000 workers or more and lasting a full shift or longer, and include worker-initiated strikes, as well as lockouts by employers. A strike is defined as a temporary stoppage of work by a group of workers (not necessarily members of a union) to express a grievance or enforce a demand. A lockout is a temporary withholding or denial of employment during a labor dispute to enforce terms of employment upon a group of employees. Because of the complexity of disputes, the Bureau does not attempt to distinguish between strikes and lockouts in its statistics; both are included in the term “work stoppages.”

Data for the number of workers involved and days idle include all workers made idle for one shift or longer in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not account for secondary idleness as a result of material or service shortages. The number of workers idled in any stoppage represents the maximum number of workers idled during the reference period for that stoppage.

In the monthly tables, days idle during the reference period for any one stoppage is calculated by adding the number of days lost by each affected worker during the month from the beginning date through the ending date of the stoppage. In addition, days idle is shown as a total for all stoppages in effect during the month.

In the historical table, cumulative figures for days idle

for the year or year-to-date are shown for various reference periods. Total days idle is the sum of the days idle for all stoppages in effect during the reference period. In addition, days idle is shown as a percent of estimated working time for all stoppages that occurred during the reference period. Estimated working time is computed by multiplying average total employment during the reference period by the number of days typically worked by most employees during that period. (Total employment excludes private households, forestry, and fishery employees, and is taken from *Employment and Earnings*, published by the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics.) Days idle as a percent of estimated working time lost is calculated by dividing the total days idle for all stoppages occurring during the reference period by the estimated working time for all employees in the economy during that period.

Additional information

For more detailed data, write to Work Stoppages, Division of Compensation Data Analysis and Planning, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2 Massachusetts Ave. NE, Room 4175, Washington, DC 20212-0001.

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TABLE D-1. Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more, 1952-2000

Period	Number of stoppages		Workers involved ¹		Days idle ²	
	Beginning in period	In effect during period	Beginning in period (thousands)	In effect during period (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time ³
1952	470	-	2,746	-	48,820	0.38
1953	437	-	1,623	-	18,130	.14
1954	265	-	1,075	-	16,630	.13
1955	363	-	2,055	-	21,180	.16
1956	287	-	1,370	-	26,840	.20
1957	279	-	887	-	10,340	.07
1958	332	-	1,587	-	17,900	.13
1959	245	-	1,381	-	60,850	.43
1960	222	-	896	-	13,260	.09
1961	195	-	1,031	-	10,140	.07
1962	211	-	793	-	11,760	.08
1963	181	-	512	-	10,020	.07
1964	246	-	1,183	-	16,220	.11
1965	268	-	999	-	15,140	.10
1966	321	-	1,300	-	16,000	.10
1967	381	-	2,192	-	31,320	.18
1968	392	-	1,855	-	35,367	.20
1969	412	-	1,576	-	29,397	.16
1970	381	-	2,468	-	52,761	.29
1971	298	-	2,516	-	35,538	.19
1972	250	-	975	-	16,764	.09
1973	317	-	1,400	-	16,260	.08
1974	424	-	1,796	-	31,809	.16
1975	235	-	965	-	17,563	.09
1976	231	-	1,519	-	23,962	.12
1977	298	-	1,212	-	21,258	.10
1978	219	-	1,006	-	23,774	.11
1979	235	-	1,021	-	20,409	.09
1980	187	-	795	-	20,844	.09
1981	145	-	729	-	16,908	.07
1982	96	-	656	-	9,061	.04
1983	81	-	909	-	17,461	.08
1984	62	-	376	-	8,499	.04
1985	54	-	324	-	7,079	.03
1986	69	-	533	-	11,861	.05
1987	46	-	174	-	4,481	.02
1988	40	-	118	-	4,381	.02
1989	51	-	452	-	16,996	.07
1990	44	-	185	-	5,926	.02
1991	40	-	392	-	4,584	.02
1992	35	-	364	-	3,989	.01
1993	35	-	182	-	3,981	.01
1994	45	-	322	-	5,020	.02
1995	31	-	192	-	5,771	.02
1996	37	-	273	-	4,889	.02
1997	29	-	339	-	4,497	.01
1998	34	-	387	-	5,116	.02
1999	17	-	73	-	1,996	.01
1999 Through July	13	17	40.5	48.3	1,507.1	.01
2000 Through July ^P	17	18	201.5	204.5	9,981.5	.05

¹ Workers are counted more than once if they are involved in more than one stoppage during the reference period.

² Days idle includes all stoppages in effect during the reference period.

³ Agricultural and government employees are included in the calculation

of estimated working time; private households, forestry, and fishery employees are excluded.

NOTE: Dash indicates no data for this category.

P = Preliminary data.

TABLE D-2. **Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more, May 2000^P**

Organizations involved and location ¹	Number of stoppages	Beginning date	Ending date	Number of workers ²	Days idle
Kaiser Aluminum Corporation LA, OH, and WA Steelworkers		10/1/98		3,000	66,000
Associated Wholesale Grocers Kansas City and Springfield, MO, and Oklahoma City, OK Teamsters		4/2/2000		1,400	30,800
Ohio State University Ohio Communications Workers		5/1/2000	5/19/2000	1,900	28,500
Association of National Advertisers, and American Association of Advertising Agencies Interstate American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, and Screen Actors Guild ..		5/1/2000		135,000	2,970,000
Stoppages beginning in month	2			136,900	
Stoppages in effect in month	4			141,300	3,095,300

¹ Labor organizations are affiliated with the AFL-CIO except where noted as Independent (Ind.).

² The number of workers involved is rounded to the nearest 100.
P = Preliminary data.

TABLE D-3. **Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more, June 2000^P**

Organizations involved and location ¹	Number of stoppages	Beginning date	Ending date	Number of workers ²	Days idle
Kaiser Aluminum Corporation LA, OH, and WA Steelworkers		10/1/98		3,000	66,000
Associated Wholesale Grocers Kansas City and Springfield, MO, and Oklahoma City, OK Teamsters		4/2/2000	6/3/2000	1,400	2,800
Association of National Advertisers, and American Association of Advertising Agencies Interstate American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, and Screen Actors Guild ..		5/1/2000		135,000	2,970,000
Association of Master Painters and Decorators of New York New York, Long Island, and Westchester County, NY Painters		6/1/2000	6/9/2000	4,000	28,000
Stanford Hospital and Clinics, and Lucile Salter Packard Children's Hospital Palo Alto, CA Committee for Recognition Of Nursing Achievement (Ind.)		6/7/2000		1,700	30,600
Maytag Herrin Laundry Products Herrin, IL Machinists		6/12/2000	6/17/2000	1,200	6,000
Northern Illinois Ready Mix and Material Association, Prairi Materials, and Ozinga Brothers Cook County, IL Teamsters		6/15/2000	6/24/2000	3,400	23,800
Hotel employers Minneapolis, and Bloomington, MN Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees		6/16/2000	6/27/2000	1,100	6,800
Stoppages beginning in month	5			11,400	
Stoppages in effect in month	8			150,800	3,134,000

¹ Labor organizations are affiliated with the AFL-CIO except where noted as Independent (Ind.).

² The number of workers involved is rounded to the nearest 100.
P = Preliminary data.

TABLE D-4. **Work stoppages involving 1,000 workers or more, July 2000^P**

Organizations involved and location ¹	Number of stoppages	Beginning date	Ending date	Number of workers ²	Days idle
Kaiser Aluminum Corporation LA, OH, and WA Steelworkers		10/1/98		3,000	60,000
Association of National Advertisers, and American Association of Advertising Agencies Interstate American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, and Screen Actors Guild ..		5/1/2000		135,000	2,700,000
Stanford Hospital and Clinics, and Lucile Salter Packard Children's Hospital Palo Alto, CA Committee for Recognition Of Nursing Achievement (Ind.)		6/7/2000	7/27/2000	1,700	30,600
Bay Area hospitals California Service Employees		7/6/2000	7/6/2000	3,800	3,800
Stoppages beginning in month	1			3,800	
Stoppages in effect in month	4			143,500	2,794,400

¹ Labor organizations are affiliated with the AFL-CIO except where noted as Independent (Ind.).

² The number of workers involved is rounded to the nearest 100.
P = Preliminary data.